

UNION SUPTS. GATHER

Commissioner M. B. Hillegas Delivers Interesting Address.

Teachers' Meetings Should Be Guided by Pedagogical Principles, He Tells Them—Young Musicians Compete—Summer School.

State Commissioner of Education M. B. Hillegas introduced himself to the union superintendents of schools in a body practically for the first time today afternoon, when the superintendents held their opening meeting at the week in the Williams Science hall at the university. The commissioner told his hearers that his policy would be not to disturb or tear down, but to continue in much the same path as his predecessors.

The chief problem he and they had faced, said he, had to do with supervision. New buildings or improved buildings arose when supervision first came, and now the students themselves must be the object of improvement. He said he was hopeful of results.

The commissioner suggested that ethnical and spelling be chosen as the chief subjects before this year's conference.

In the second period of the afternoon session he dealt with the subject of teachers' meetings, and suggested the following propositions for the consideration of the superintendents:

"1.—The main purpose of teachers' meetings is to improve the instruction given by the individual teachers.

"2.—Teachers' meetings should be subject to the same principles as those that govern good teaching.

"3.—The superintendent or leader occupying the position of teacher and should be held responsible for exemplifying these principles.

"4.—The best form in which to present the subject matter is through propositions.

"5.—Those who are to participate in the meeting should have knowledge of what propositions are to be submitted in advance of the meeting.

"6.—The chairman should state the proposition under discussion and see to it that no one talks aside from the topic at issue.

"7.—Each person in the group should feel at perfect liberty to disagree with the proposition that is expressed by the chairman or any other member. Such dissenting opinions are entitled to entire respect as long as the dissenters are honest in their opinions.

"8.—Disagreements in matters where only opinions are found may be left until the various sides of the question at issue have been given. Disagreements due to lack of knowledge should be cleared up by reference to authority. It is therefore wise to include some reliable references in any advance notice of meetings.

"9.—Teachers and superintendent should talk over the principles relating to the conduct of teachers' meetings in order that each may understand what is expected of them.

"10.—The decisions reached by any teachers' meeting should be organized and stated by the chairman in order that the results of such meeting may be beneficial.

MEDICAL CONTEST.

Fourteen young men and young women, heard but unseen, sang and played to three judges Monday night in the university gymnasium in competition for three free summer school scholarships in music. The judges, Dr. J. W. Vane, Dr. J. W. Vane and Miss Mabel Southwick, sat behind a screen so that the beauty of a dozen pretty young men and three or four young women was lost upon them. Miss Frances Tenney of St. Albans, a pupil of Miss A. J. Tenney, who sang John Pringle's "The Secret," was awarded the first prize for excellence in voice, free instruction by John W. Nichols of New York at the summer school; Miss Marcella Wheeler of Herkimer, N. Y., a pupil of Mr. Nichols, was given honorable mention. She sang "One Sweet Morning," by A. L. Miss Gertrude Stenberg of Reading, Pa., and Burlington received first prize for the piano with her rendition of Chopin's "Ballade in G Minor." Miss Stenberg, a pupil of John W. Nichols of the National Cathedral school of Washington, D. C., her mother, Mrs. J. H. Stenberg, after the performance and the two judges were content with the prize without the material part of it, and the judges presented the scholarship to Miss Hazel Cole of Burlington, a pupil of George H. Wilder. Miss Cole was chosen as being the most promising pupil of the three who played. She will receive instruction from Dr. J. W. Vane at New York at the summer school.

Bernice of Rutland, Mass., a pupil of Richard Stevens of Boston, who played MacDowell's "Polonaise," was awarded the second prize, instruction under Mrs. John W. Nichols at the summer school.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Land Owek Life in Presence of Mind of Twelve-Year-Old Boy.

The presence of mind of a 12-year-old boy averted a drowning in Spauldsboro by last Saturday. Charles Pratt of Longueil, near Montreal, P. Q., professor of music at Sacred Heart College in that place, and his son, Paul, were fishing in a boat when the young man started to pull up the anchor. His father, not noticing what the boy was doing, reached for the anchor, and the boat was overturned. The accident was witnessed by Earl Haight, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Haight of Altamonte, Fla., who have charge of the Queen City Beach club this season, and his companion, Charles Pitt, who were fishing in another boat. They reached the scene as soon as possible, finding Dr. Pratt clinging to the overturned boat and the son sinking for the third time, neither being able to swim. Young Haight reached into the water and seized young Pratt and drew him up so that he could grasp the side of the boat that contained Haight and Pitt. Dr. Pratt was able to transfer his hold from the overturned boat to the other, whereupon the Haight and Pitt boys, both on the opposite side so that the boat would not capsize, managed to bring the shore where the Pratt's father was waiting. The presence of mind shown by one of that age and the rescue places the boys among the heroes of the camp.

TWO OF A KIND.

The Village Grease-licker—Look here, Aunt! What makes you put the butter on the top of the bar?

The House-keeper—Seemingly—What makes you think that long scap-licker over your bald spot?

EXCURSION to PLATTSBURG

Tuesday, July 25

St. Johnsbury	Round trip fares.	Schedule
Walden	\$2.15	8:00 a. m.
Greenboro	\$1.80	7:22 a. m.
Hardwick	\$1.50	7:40 a. m.
Wolcott	\$1.30	8:01 a. m.
Morrisville	\$1.30	8:10 a. m.
North Park	\$1.30	8:15 a. m.
Johnson	\$1.05	8:27 a. m.
Cambridge Jct.	80	8:48 a. m.
Cambridge	80	9:20 a. m.
North Underhill	80	9:24 a. m.
Underhill	80	9:37 a. m.
Jericho	80	10:07 a. m.
Essex Center	80	10:17 a. m.
Essex Junction	70	10:22 a. m.
Arrive Burlington	11:00 a. m.	
Leave Burlington	12:30 p. m.	
Arrive Plattsburg	1:20 p. m.	
Return Burlington	2:30 p. m.	

CASE OF POLIOMYELITIS

Burlington Child First Victim in State This Year.

Youngster Loses Power of Legs—Twelve Houses, Where New Yorkers Are Summering, Quarantined by Health Officer.

What is thought to be the first case of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, to appear in the State of Vermont this year was quarantined by Health Officer Ennis Tuesday afternoon at 33 Park street in this city. The patient is Marshall Freeman, a little four-year-old boy in the family of W. C. Salter, who is very ill with the disease but who was thought by the attending physician Tuesday to be doing as well as possible.

The little boy was taken ill on Monday and Dr. W. H. Clancy was called Monday evening. Tuesday morning he again visited the boy and diagnosed the case as infantile paralysis. Dr. Edward Taylor, who is doing research work at the laboratory at the Medical College on poliomyelitis under the direction of the State board of health, also visited the case and while there said he was unable to affirm the diagnosis. He is also of the opinion that the case is infantile paralysis. As yet only the legs of the little fellow have been affected, he not being able to walk but a few steps. Dr. Ennis quarantined the house Tuesday afternoon.

There has been one other suspected case in the State, which has not yet proved to be such. It was the case of the little Salter child in New York, which could have been taken from a carrier who came to this city from New York where the much dreaded disease is raging like wild fire over the city. There is no cause for alarm on the part of residents of this city for although territory which the disease has burned over one year is spoken of as being immune for several years there are always several cases scattered over that territory. Last summer there were a few such cases in Vermont, the heavy epidemic occurring the year previous.

Every precaution which can be taken to protect the residents of the city against the ravages of poliomyelitis is being worked out by the local health officer under the direction of the local board of health and with the assistance of the State board of health. Dr. Ennis has quarantined in all about a dozen places in this city where children have come from New York to get away from the disease, there not being any cases in any of these houses, the purpose being to isolate the children from children in this city with whom they might come in contact and to whom they might carry the disease without realizing it themselves. They will be so isolated until the danger of their spreading the disease has passed. Dr. Ennis has also visited the various camps in Colchester, about Malletts Bay, and warned those from New York, who are camping there, to keep any possible carriers outside of the limits of Burlington.

The precautions being taken in this city are the same as those being taken all over the State by order of the board of health.

INSPECT ALL HOTELS.

State Health Board in New Campaign against Infantile Paralysis.

Death to poliomyelitis! Secretary C. E. Dalton of the State board of health has decreed it. Dr. Dalton, Taylor, research specialist in the disease for the board, is to be held high executioner. Infantile paralysis is dead in Vermont so far as its residents are concerned. There were only 43 cases left in 1915 and none have been reported so far this year. The campaign now is one of prevention.

Every summer resort hotel in this State will be visited, as well as the chief hotels in all of the larger cities and villages. In each town—not community—at least three copies of a poster giving the gist of the new rules and regulations of the board concerning the disease will be posted by Dr. Taylor.

Dr. Taylor will leave in his car probably tomorrow. No fixed itinerary has been drawn up, but the board's plan is to have him follow the line of the Rutland in southern Vermont first of all, then work up through the eastern half of the State to St. Johnsbury, after which Orleans county and then Franklin county will be visited.

Secretary Dalton has had 5,000 copies of the following special bulletin printed and is sending copies of it out to all of the 500 health officers in the State for distribution. The circular explains itself, but it does not say that any vacationist whatever who has with him children having or suspected of having the disease will receive the same treatment as if he were from New York.

The circular, which is addressed to health officers, says in part:

"Infantile paralysis (epidemic poliomyelitis) is prevailing to an unusual extent in the city of Greater New York.

"Families in that city in which there are children will naturally take such children as far as possible into the country. The State of Vermont has unusual reasons for taking extraordinary precautions against this disease.

"Infantile paralysis is generally recognized as a contagious disease and one that may be spread innocently by persons who have no clinical symptoms, in other words, by 'asymptomatic' or 'healthy' carriers.

"Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to prevent other members of a household in which there is a child as above described, who has

left the city of New York since June 29, 1916, from attending to their usual occupations.

"The owners, managers or proprietors of hotels and boarding houses may place no restrictions on attendants or guests in their hotels or boarding houses further than the strict isolation of any children as above described from New York city, provided such children are isolated to the satisfaction of the local health officer and their noses and throats irrigated as specified.

"Each health officer will see that a copy of these regulations with which he is furnished is conspicuously displayed in at least three public places in his town or city.

"These rules and regulations will remain in force until further notice.

"Children subject to the above quarantine being in your household (hotel or boarding house), you will see that the restrictions ordered therein are strictly observed until such time as the quarantine shall be terminated by the health officer."

The poster contains the same matter, including the rules.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Magnitude of the Business Shown in Figures Compiled for 1915.

An article in a special edition of The Insurance Press contains some big and interesting figures, as indicating the magnitude of the life insurance business in the United States. Distribution by life insurance organizations in the United States and Canada amounted to \$22,793,000 in 1915, exceeding by \$4,000,000 the amount computed for 1914. The largest single amount was \$37,475, held by D. J. Sinclair of Steubenville, Ohio. The payments in New York city were materially the largest of any single place in the country, amounting to \$25,000,000.

Under the policies of level-premium companies and the certificates of life insurance organizations on the assessment basis, the payments in the two countries for death claims, matured endowments and other benefits amounted to \$51,300,000. For premium savings, for the cash values of policies that were surrendered, for annuities, and to beneficiaries under policies issued in foreign countries the regular companies of the United States and Canada paid amounts, estimated in part, that aggregated \$22,400,000.

The following large amounts were paid in Vermont:

Brattleboro—S. A. W. Bradley, \$38,087; James L. Martin, \$25,397; Name not given, \$15,000.

Burlington—Heman W. Allen, \$15,000; Montpelier—William J. O'Sullivan, \$10,000.

Morrisville—W. W. Peck, \$10,000; Newbury—Thomas C. Keyes, \$11,968; Putney—George P. Hitchcock, \$20,000.

Rutland—G. F. Grimm, \$21,500.

In Burlington the total amount of life insurance payments in 1915 were \$292,000. Rutland comes second with \$175,000 and Middlebury third, with \$122,500. There is a drop to Montpelier, \$53,500, closely followed by St. Johnsbury, \$25,000. Bennington leads the 20,000 division with payments of \$9,750. St. Albans has just \$1,000 less. Barre and Bellows Falls tie at \$14,250. The figures gradually run down until they end with \$10,750 each for Brandon and Charlotte. Payments under \$10,000 were made in 84 other towns.

The amounts of the ordinary and industrial policies written and revived by the regular companies of the United States aggregated more than \$3,694,000,000, an increase of more than \$25,000,000, in comparison with the amount tabulated for 1914. The year closed with nearly \$2,728,000,000 of insurance in force, an increase of more than \$1,200,000,000. The number of policies in force increased to more than 32,458,000, continuing to indicate that in life insurance the development of thrift for the protection of dependents and for support at periods of old age is a sign of character, not that thrift produces character. As Lord Roseberry said, thrift means care, foresight and tenderness for dependents.

SUPREME COURT CHANGES.

There is not a single member of the Supreme Court of President Harrison's day now serving on the bench. Twenty-six years ago, on a long time for the continuity of service in the lower courts. There are hundreds of judges appointed at the age of 35 who are still in full mental vigor at 70, and not a few cases of this kind are to be found in the lower federal and State courts. Even Chief Justice White, however, is able to point to a judicial record of only 25 years. He was appointed by Cleveland in February, 1894, and all the members with whom he was associated at that time have passed away. President Taft had the honor of appointing a full majority of the Supreme Court in the course of his four years in office. He appointed Justices Hughes, Van Devanter, Lamar and Brandeis. President Wilson has already made two appointments—McReynolds and Brandeis, and now has another appointment to make. Despite all the changes that have taken place in recent years, more cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court during its recent term than in any other term since 1895. A total of 547 cases were decided, while in 1895 there were 619 cases. There still remain on the docket 522 cases.—Thomas E. Logan in *Leaders*.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

Doctor—Now suppose a man is suddenly brought to you suffering from trench feet, how would you treat him?

British Medical Corps Recruit (who knows the rigor of the new liquor licensing laws)—No, sir, you don't catch me that way, sir! I shouldn't treat him at all.—*Punching Show*.

An American refugee from Mexico says he saw one bag of flour sold in Mexico City for \$99 Mexican paper money.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS TO GO?

New Teachers' Certification Law Boosts Summer School.

Conference Friday and Saturday on "Vermont's Rural Problems"—Union Superintendents Consider Spelling and Vocabulary.

The effect of the new teachers' certification law is already seen in the attendance at the summer school of the University of Vermont. By far the largest proportion of those enrolled are teachers. Monday and Tuesday saw 28 actually here, and this number does not include music pupils and a certain number of union superintendents who may attend.

The 40 superintendents in town are here for another purpose, but some of them are expected to stay over for the school. President Guy Potter Benton and Prof. J. Messenger, head of the school, say this year's enrollment will reach 300, the largest of any summer school yet.

Some of the union superintendents were free to say that the new law would be the making of the summer school. There are 3,400 public school teachers in the State affected by the law, which requires their attendance at the school. These teachers are of three classes, those holding probationary or newly earned certificates, those holding qualification certificates of three years and those with life certificates.

The first class in order to advance to the second must attend at least one term at summer school, the second to advance to the third at least two terms, preceding their applications for advanced certificates. There is every inducement for them to do this. The probationers can have their certificates renewed only twice, each time for a year's period, and the holders of qualification certificates are liable also to lose their certificates unless renewed in the new way. Each town in the State receives a rebate, to be added to the teacher's minimum weekly wage of eight dollars, of two dollars in the first class, three in the second and four in the third class per teacher. The new law includes a special provision appropriating the funds necessary.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Tuesday's conference of the union superintendents took up again the subjects of Monday, spelling and arithmetic. The sessions were held in the Williams Science hall. At the nine o'clock session a substantial agreement was expressed to the proposition of Commissioner Milo B. Hillegas that "use rather than disciplinary value should determine what words and what problems and processes should be selected for teaching in the elementary school."

During the second period Commissioner Hillegas reviewed the more important suggestions that have been made concerning the vocabularies used by children and adults. These investigations included one by Eldridge, who tabulated the words used in 250 articles in 16 Sunday newspapers and one made by Ayres who tabulated the words used in a large number of business and friendly letters. The general conclusions reached by all of these investigators is that a small number of words, perhaps 50, covered a large part of the ordinary writing vocabulary and that 100 words of the writing vocabulary was composed of less than 50 words.

It was agreed that the schools should make sure that these very common words are learned before they deal with the more uncommon ones.

The commissioner described an investigation of his which showed the method of forming a course of study in spelling. The work to be undertaken in the formation of such a course during the next year was briefly outlined. It includes a study of the words giving difficulty to children, and a careful tabulation of the words used by the editors and correspondents of the Vermont newspapers.

The afternoon session was conducted by R. G. Reynolds of Montpelier, executive clerk of the State board of education. He considered the new methods of certification of teachers and answered such questions as were asked by the superintendents.

VERMONT'S RURAL PROBLEMS.

A conference on Vermont's rural problems will be held at the Williams Science hall Friday and Saturday under the auspices of the university and School of Agriculture, in co-operation with the State board of education, the Vermont Bankers' association and the State Grange. The program follows:

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

2:30 p. m.—A. W. Hewitt, member State board of education, presiding. Topic, "The Rural School Problem."

W. N. Smith, master State Grange, Middlebury, Dr. A. E. Caine, commissioner of education, Dr. E. Burnham, director rural school department, Kalamazoo normal school, Kalamazoo, Mich.

8:00 p. m.—Dr. J. L. Hills, dean College of Agriculture, presiding. Topic, "The Rural Organizations Problem."

W. N. Smith, master State Grange, Middlebury, Dr. A. E. Caine, commissioner of education, Dr. E. Burnham, director rural school department, Kalamazoo normal school, Kalamazoo, Mich.

9:00 a. m.—H. G. Woodruff, president of Vermont Bankers' association, Barre, presiding. Topic, "The Rural Economics Problem." Charles P. Holland, president Plymouth County Trust company, Plymouth, Mass., Dr. G. G. Grant, professor of economics, University of Vermont.

THE MASCULINE DOORSTEP.

(Collier's Weekly.)

Reports of divorce trials do not usually make good reading. One gets little out of the average record of such proceedings but the blues and a rather weary pity for the human race. However, there are exceptions. Some months ago a woman in New Jersey sued her husband for divorce on the charge of cruelty, and the merits of her case turned on the fact that her lawyer husband was horribly thorough, with a mind built on geometrical lines and operating only by logic.

"I have always been in awe of logic, and for years I have been sitting on the doorstep of my husband's mind."

It's an example that far too many of us have. The average man or woman is too much afraid of women or else not enough so, and the old-fashioned etiquette has broken down and died out, so that there are no set rules to carry him through any prolonged conversation.

AND HE DIDN'T USE THE PEN MUCH.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

Washington may have been first in war and first in peace, but the poor man never made any typewriter records.

HOME A GREAT EDUCATOR

State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Hillegas, Thinks So.

President Benton Welcomes Commissioner, Whose Opening Summer School Speech Is on "School's Share in Education of Youth."

Dr. Milo B. Hillegas, State commissioner of education, delivered the address at the formal opening of the summer school of the university Tuesday in the gymnasium. President Guy Potter Benton's word of welcome to him by way of introduction, was addressed also to the school superintendents and teachers present. He was glad to have them there, he said, "not only because of the added revenue to the university," but because of the "added opportunity for service" which was afforded. "The university's welcome was all the more cordial because of the increased service which it could thus give to the State, through its teachers and superintendents. He referred to Dr. Hillegas as one "deeply interested in the schools of Vermont" and a man whose interests were national wide, "to whom we pledge our undivided allegiance." Dr. Hillegas said in part:

"The school is only one of a considerable number of educational institutions. The home is one of these. In ordinary times it was nearly the sole educative influence. It remains today as one of the most valuable agencies of education that we possess. No institution can take the place of the normal home not alone as regards the comforts, love and sympathy that there exists but also in respect to the influence that it exerts in the education of the individual.

"Of necessity the home has complete charge of the child during the first few and most important years of its life. How much is accomplished during these years before school can be roughly estimated when you know that investigation shows that children come to school with an ability in English composition equal to one-half of that with which they normally leave the elementary school. The home and other informal agencies have done in five years as much as our schools are able to do in eight years of formal work.

"The school is likewise an important educative agency. It is not uncommon for boys to fall absolutely in the subjects as taught in school and to learn in the summer or when these same subjects in a surprisingly short time with a degree of precision that surprises the knowledge of even the best students that the schools graduate. There is a reality about the problems that face a boy in the store or shop that one can seldom hope to obtain in school.

"The churches with their helpful influences and teachings have made and are making a most important part of the education of the young to come. When we remember the very important part that the church has had in preserving the best that we have in civilization, it is difficult to estimate in any just way the real educative influence that it exerts even though not all individuals are numbered among church members.

"The ordinary associations that children have with others on the streets or play-grounds exert no less an educative influence. Children are able to instruct each other in their own peculiar ways more effectively, in some respects, than any adult can hope to do.

"There has often been such a fortunate combination of influences exerted by these and other like institutions that individuals have been put in possession of all that we consider most valuable in education without ever attending school or even college. We have testimony to the educational influence of these institutions when we speak of the 'self-made' man.

"Society is concerned in having all the individuals who compose it reach the very highest development of which they are capable. It cannot afford to leave the education of the young to chance. There exists, therefore, the need of assuring to each child proper training and educational opportunities. No authority can guarantee to the child honest, intelligent moral parents in a suitable home. Only in extreme cases of cruelty, neglect or immorality can there be any interference with the home.

"No authority in this country can compel individuals to attend church, neither can there be any fiction of what shall be taught to them if they so desired.

"Virtually no authority is exercised over the association of children except that which pertains to property rights.

"This proper lack of control of the agencies that could and often do care so greatly for education brings about a need for an institution over which there can be an absolute guarantee that the child will receive what it is best for him to have. I wish to make it plain that the school is a supplementary educational agency.

"If parents have proper facilities and choose to educate the children in the home, there is no State in the Union that forbids them this privilege. They are likewise at perfect liberty to send their children to private or parochial schools.

"No one should regret more than the teachers the fact that there has been an unfortunate tendency for boys and girls in the high schools and in the elementary school to view with more or less contempt the homes from which they came.

"Many parents have been distressed by the tendency of the children to be educated away from home. Under the old apprenticeship system there was almost a complete separation between education and the home. We are beginning to realize the very great importance of outside agencies in helping school work. An evidence of this recognition is found in crediting of work done by boys on the farm and allowing the girls to satisfy school requirements by helping the mother. It is often a revelation to a boy or girl to find that the every-day duties of the father and mother may be dignified by the school as educational.

"The school's part in the education of youth is coming more and more to be that of supplementing and helping the education obtained in other institutions. It is not its purpose to dictate what shall take place in the home or in any of the other institutions. It may reasonably hope, however, to influence what shall be done within these institutions by giving the child some just appreciation of the dignity that belongs to them."

PERHAPS.

No young, aspiring actress Should frown on any man. But should always enlarge her Acquaintance when she can. Though he be old and homely And built like spiral stairs. She may be entertaining An "Angel" unwares.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

The W. G. Reynolds Co.

CARPETS—LINENS—FURNITURE

Library Tables, Best Makes, New Patterns, the Most Wanted Woods

The prices are away below the real worth regularly with the special discount given for two days you can safely figure on an actual saving of at least 33 1-3 per cent. from value. Take any of these tables to-day at 25 per cent. discount.

This is the time to stock up with summer furniture. Specially priced every item.

Veranda Chairs, value \$1.35, at98c
Veranda Chairs, value \$1.75, at\$1.35
Veranda Chairs, value \$2.50, at\$2.00

Veranda Screens, Slabs of Bamboo, fitted with cord and pulley and hooks.

6 ft., value \$1.50, at\$1.25
8 ft., value \$2.00, at\$1.50
10 ft., value \$2.25, at\$1.75

The famous Gloucester Hammock, covering of heavy khaki, mattress to match, over a national spring with heavy tubular frame, windshield and periodical pockets, chains for hanging.

\$7.50 value at\$6.00
\$8.50 value at\$6.50
\$11.50 value at\$9.50

Then the camper's delight is on exhibition on our main floor. The famous Kenyon House, Portable, Sanitary, Bug Proof, guaranteed rainproof and good enough for any lawn if you wish to "camp" at home. This house is 7 ft. x 8 ft. inside. Screened on four sides. Call and see it, price\$45.00

PRO-LINO, the new waterproof floor covering, a handsome pattern showing, worth 45c sq. yd. Square yard36c

A few remnants left of Inlaid Linoleums, sufficient to cover small rooms, value \$1.00 square yard69c sq. yard

We are making a sure clean up on Lace, Marquisette and Scrim Curtains, hundreds of pairs left, however.

89c value59c pair
98c value69c pair
\$1.25 value98c pair
\$1.50 value\$1